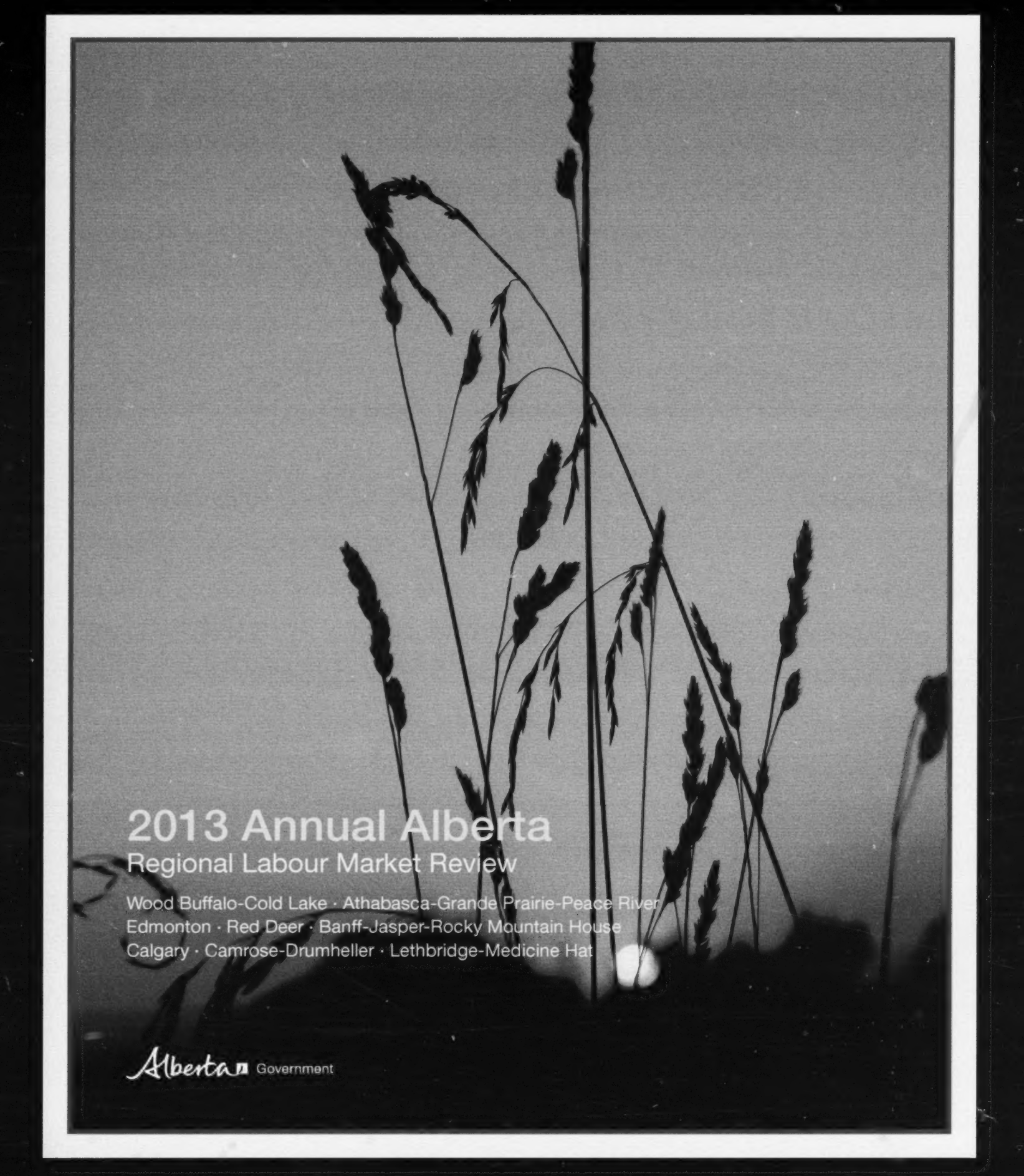




2013 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake · Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton · Red Deer · Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House
Calgary · Camrose-Drumheller · Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Overview

In 2013, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate of all Canadian provinces

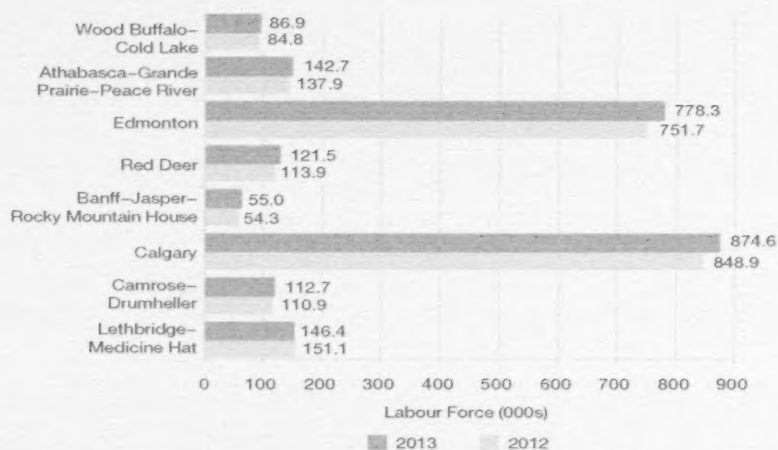
In 2013, Alberta had the highest employment rate and participation rate (see glossary of definitions) in Canada. The employment rate in Alberta of 69.7% was 7.9 percentage points higher than the national average. Alberta's participation rate of 73.1% was 6.6 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 4.6% was lower than the national average by 2.5 percentage points and was the second lowest in Canada, after Saskatchewan's 4.0% (See Figure 1).

Alberta's labour force increased by 2.9% or 64,700, between 2012 and 2013. All regions except Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, had increases in their labour force. The labour force grew by 26,600 in the Edmonton region, the largest increase of the eight regions. The Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region had the largest decline in its labour force, 3.1% or 4,700. In 2013, the Edmonton and Calgary regions together had 71.3% of Alberta's labour force (See Figure 2).

Figure 1
Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2013

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	66.5%	61.8%	7.1%
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.2%	54.2%	11.4%
Prince Edward Island	69.3%	61.3%	11.5%
Nova Scotia	63.8%	58.1%	9.0%
New Brunswick	63.2%	56.6%	10.4%
Quebec	65.2%	60.3%	7.6%
Ontario	66.4%	61.4%	7.5%
Manitoba	68.7%	65.0%	5.4%
Saskatchewan	70.0%	67.2%	4.0%
Alberta	73.1%	69.7%	4.6%
British Columbia	64.1%	59.9%	6.6%

Figure 2
Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2012 and 2013



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment increased by 61,400, the second highest in the country

Employment increased by 61,400 in Alberta to 2,211,000 between 2012 and 2013. Employment rose in every region except Lethbridge-Medicine Hat. The Edmonton region had the largest employment increase of 3.4% or 24,300, followed by the Calgary region with an increase of 3.0% or 24,200 (See Figure 3).

Between 2012 and 2013, unemployment in Alberta rose by 3,400. Unemployment fell in three regions in the province: Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, where it fell by 700; Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, where it fell by 500; Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, where it fell by 100. The Edmonton region saw the largest increase in unemployment, 2,300 people, followed by the Calgary region increase of 1,500 (See Figure 4).

Figure 3
Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2012 and 2013

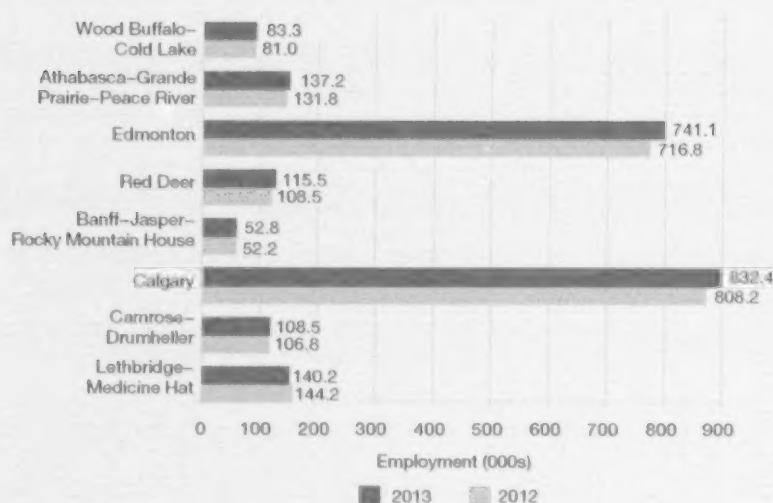
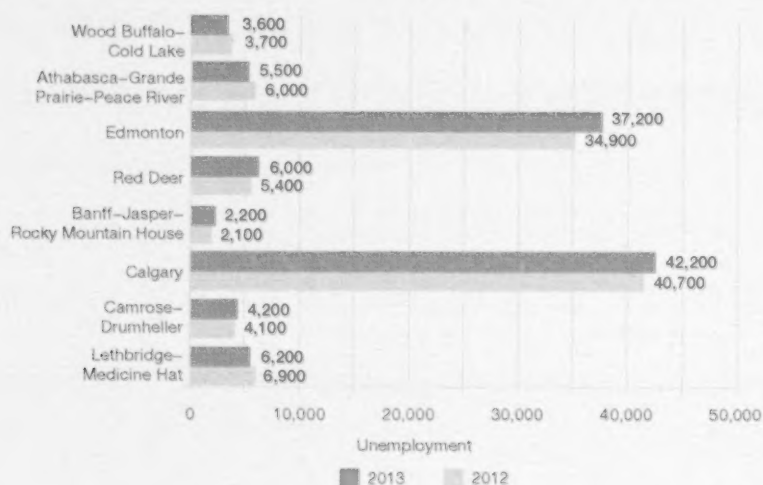


Figure 4
Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2012 and 2013



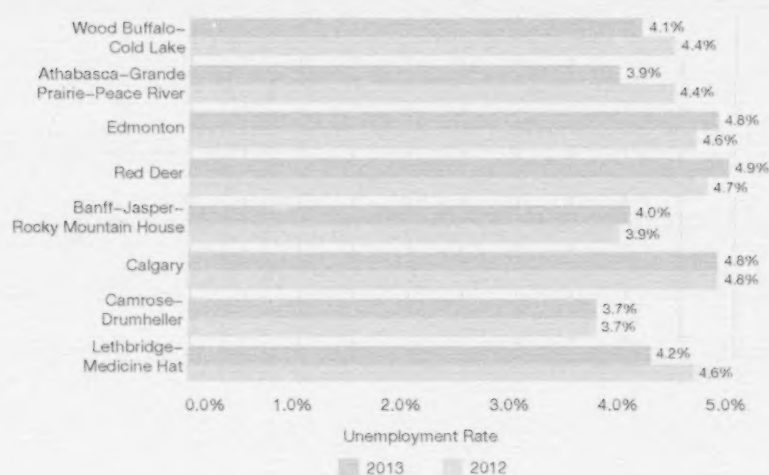
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Unemployment fell in three regions in the province: Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, 700; Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, 500; Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, 100

Alberta's unemployment rate was 4.6% in 2013, unchanged from the previous year. Unemployment rates fell in three of the eight regions, and the largest decline of 0.5 percentage points, was in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region, from 4.4% to 3.9%.

The Red Deer region had the highest unemployment rate in 2013, at 4.9%. Despite this, Red Deer's employment rate of 71.4% in 2013 was higher than the year before by 2.4 percentage points. The region with the lowest unemployment rate was Camrose-Drumheller, at 3.7% (See Figure 5).

Figure 5
Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2012 and 2013



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2013, the region's participation rate, at 79.1%, was the highest among all regions

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 2.7% drop in unemployment between 2012 and 2013. Employment in the region grew by 2.8% in 2013 compared to a year ago, increasing from 81,000 in 2012 to 83,300 in 2013. The participation rate was 79.1% in 2013, the highest of the eight regions (See Figure 6).

The region had the highest employment rate at 75.9%

Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2012 and 2013. The unemployment rate for this region was lower in 2013 than the previous year, except in April, May and December.

The 2013 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 4.1%. This region had the third lowest unemployment rate of the eight regions in Alberta, behind Camrose-Drumheller region at 3.7%, and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River at 3.9%.

Figure 6
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	105,600	109,800	4.0%
Labour Force (000s)	84,800	86,900	2.5%
Employment (000s)	81,000	83,300	2.8%
Unemployment (000s)	3,700	3,600	-2.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.1%	
Participation Rate	80.3%	79.1%	

Figure 7
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 8 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Employment rose in the Goods-Producing industries by 2,400 (see Glossary of Definitions) while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 200 between 2012 and 2013. Six of the 16 industry groups had higher employment in 2013 (Figure 8). The three industries with the largest employment increase were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up by 2,800; Transportation and Warehousing, up by 1,100 and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up by 600.

Figure 8
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	18,300	21,100	2,800
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,200	10,100	-100
Manufacturing	2,000	1,500	-500
Trade	11,300	10,000	-1,300
Transportation and Warehousing	4,800	5,900	1,100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,800	2,800	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,800	3,400	600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,100	3,700	-400
Educational Services	3,800	3,800	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,700	5,900	200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,000	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	4,400	4,200	-200
Other Services ¹	3,900	4,200	300
Public Administration	3,300	3,600	300

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Unemployment decreased from 6,000 in 2012 to 5,500 in 2013, and employment increased from 131,800 to 137,200 during the same period

In 2013, the unemployment rate in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region fell 0.5 percentage points to 3.9%. The region's labour force increased by 3.5% or 4,800 and unemployment fell by 8.3% or 500. Employment increased by 4.1% or 5,400 between the two years. In 2013, the region's working age population increased by 1.8%, and the participation rate rose to 73.0% from 71.8% a year ago (See Figure 9).

The region had the second lowest unemployment rate in the province at 3.9% after Camrose-Drumheller's 3.7%

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the unemployment rate was 4.0% or lower except for January, March and October. The monthly unemployment was lower in 2013 than in 2012, except in December.

The 2013 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 3.9%, the second lowest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 9

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	192,000	195,500	1.8%
Labour Force	137,900	142,700	3.5%
Employment	131,800	137,200	4.1%
Unemployment	6,000	5,500	-8.3%
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	3.9%	
Participation Rate	71.8%	73.0%	

Figure 10

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



The Other Services Industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 1,700 in 2013 and the Services-Producing industries saw an increase of 3,700. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment in this region were: Other Services, up 2,300; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 1,400; Trade, up 1,300.

Figure 11
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region,
Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	9,100	9,200	100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	17,400	18,600	1,200
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	15,600	16,500	900
Manufacturing	6,700	6,400	-300
Trade	18,200	19,500	1,300
Transportation and Warehousing	10,100	9,600	-500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,900	5,100	200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,000	6,400	1,400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,100	3,600	-500
Educational Services	8,200	7,400	-800
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,700	11,900	200
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,700	2,600	900
Accommodation and Food Services	8,100	6,800	-1,300
Other Services ¹	6,000	8,300	2,300
Public Administration	3,800	4,200	400

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Edmonton

The labour force grew by 3.5% in 2013 and the region's unemployment rate at 4.8%, was tied for second highest after Red Deer's 4.9%

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 26,600, or by 3.5% between 2012 and 2013. Employment increased by 24,300 and unemployment rose by 2,300 over the same period. The participation rate fell from 73.3% in 2012 to 73.1% in 2013. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points, to 4.8% in 2013 from 4.6% in 2012 (See Figure 12).

The region had the largest employment increase of 24,300

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2012 and 2013. The unemployment rate for Edmonton in 2013 remained below the 2012 levels from January to May; however, the 2013 rates were higher than those in 2012 from June to December.

The 2013 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 4.8%, which tied with the Calgary region as the second highest unemployment rate of the eight regions in Alberta.

Figure 12
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	1,025,800	1,064,400	3.8%
Labour Force	751,700	778,300	3.5%
Employment	716,800	741,100	3.4%
Unemployment	34,900	37,200	6.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.8%	
Participation Rate	73.3%	73.1%	

Figure 13
Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Manufacturing industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in both the Goods-Producing and Services-Producing industries increased in 2013 by 3,000 and 21,300 respectively. Employment increased in all but seven of the 16 industries. The three industries in Edmonton with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Manufacturing, up 8,600; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 5,800; Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 5,300.

Figure 14
Edmonton Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	8,700	7,000	-1,700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	32,100	31,500	-600
Utilities	7,800	6,400	-1,400
Construction	86,000	84,200	-1,800
Manufacturing	50,200	58,800	8,600
Trade	119,700	123,100	3,400
Transportation and Warehousing	36,600	39,600	3,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	34,200	39,500	5,300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	43,800	49,600	5,800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	27,500	25,200	-2,300
Educational Services	43,100	45,500	2,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,600	83,200	-3,400
Information, Culture and Recreation	20,500	22,800	2,300
Accommodation and Food Services	42,800	45,700	2,900
Other Services ¹	37,900	40,600	2,700
Public Administration	39,300	38,600	-700

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

The region's labour force and employment increased by 7,600 and 7,000 respectively, in 2013

The Red Deer region saw a 6.7% increase in its labour force between 2012 and 2013. The participation rate rose 2.6 percentage points, from 72.5% in 2012 to 75.1% in 2013. Employment increased by 6.5% while unemployment increased by 11.1% in 2013. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 4.9% in 2013 (See Figure 15).

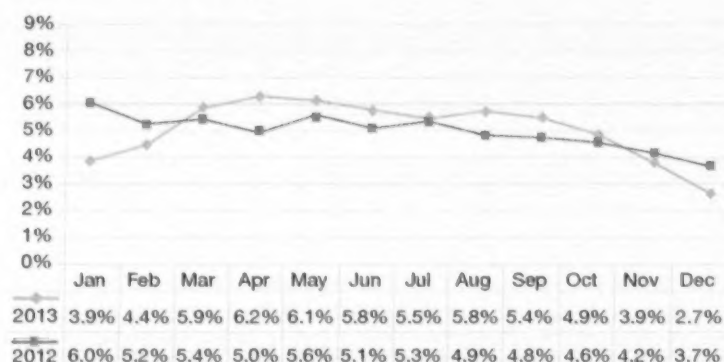
The region had the highest unemployment rate at 4.9% in 2013

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the unemployment rates continually fell from April to July and from August to December. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2013, at 4.9%, was the highest of all the regions.

Figure 15
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	157,200	161,800	2.9%
Labour Force	113,900	121,500	6.7%
Employment	108,500	115,500	6.5%
Unemployment	5,400	6,000	11.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.9%	
Participation Rate	72.5%	75.1%	

Figure 16
Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Other Services and Public Administration industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 300 in 2013 and increased by 6,700 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Other Services, up 2,200; Public Administration, up 2,200; and Trade, up 1,900.

Figure 17
Red Deer Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	4,800	6,100	1,300
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	12,600	12,600	0
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	12,800	12,000	-800
Manufacturing	6,700	6,500	-200
Trade	16,400	18,300	1,900
Transportation and Warehousing	4,500	3,300	-1,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,800	6,600	1,800
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,300	5,500	200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,900	2,500	-400
Educational Services	6,400	5,100	-1,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,500	14,400	900
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,200	3,100	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	5,600	5,900	300
Other Services ¹	5,300	7,500	2,200
Public Administration	3,200	5,400	2,200

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House

The region had the third lowest unemployment rate in 2013, at 4.0%, after Camrose-Drumheller's 3.7% and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, at 3.9%

In 2013, the labour force in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region increased from the previous year by 1.3% and employment increased by 1.1%. The participation rate of 74.3% was the third highest in the province after the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region's rate of 79.1% and Red Deer's 75.1%. Between 2012 and 2013, unemployment increased by 4.8% or 100, and the region's unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 4.0%, but remained the third lowest in Alberta, after Camrose-Drumheller's rate of 3.7% and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River's 3.9% (See Figure 18).

In 2013, the participation rate was the third highest in the province at 74.3%, after Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake's 79.1% and Red Deer, at 75.1%

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region for 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the unemployment rates remained above the 2012 rates in eight of the 12 months.

Figure 18

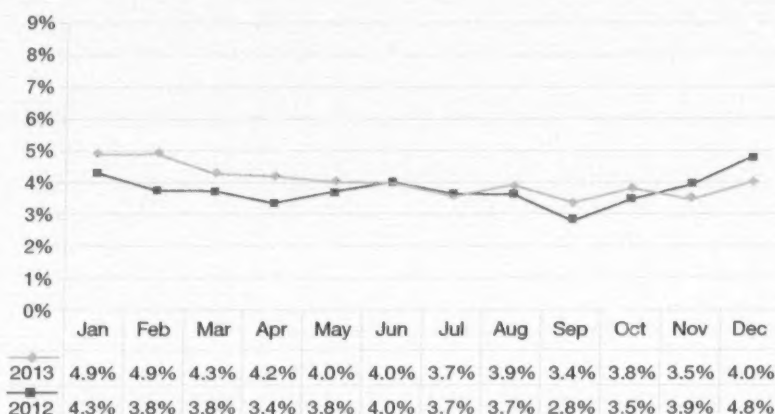
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	72,300	74,000	2.4%
Labour Force	54,300	55,000	1.3%
Employment	52,200	52,800	1.1%
Unemployment	2,100	2,200	4.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	4.0%	
Participation Rate	75.1%	74.3%	

Figure 19

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Information, Culture and Recreation

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region. Employment in the Services-Producing industries rose by 1,000, but decreased by 400 in the Goods-Producing industries compared to a year ago. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Information, Culture and Recreation, up 1,400; Construction, up 800; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 500.

Figure 20
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	7,300	6,500	-800
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	4,200	5,000	800
Manufacturing	2,600	2,500	-100
Trade	7,100	6,700	-400
Transportation and Warehousing	2,500	2,500	0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,800	2,000	200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,900	2,400	500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	1,800	1,800	0
Educational Services	3,400	3,700	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,900	4,300	400
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,800	3,200	1,400
Accommodation and Food Services	8,300	7,000	-1,300
Other Services ¹	2,300	2,600	300
Public Administration	1,800	**	**

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force and employment both increased by 3.0%

In 2013, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 3.0% or 25,700 and employment increased by 3.0% or 24,200. The region's participation rate fell by 0.5 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 to 74.1%. The unemployment rate of 4.8% for this region was unchanged from 2012 (See Figure 21).

The 2013 unemployment rate was unchanged from 2012, at 4.8%

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the region's unemployment rate was 5.0% or below nine months of the year. The Calgary region's 2013 unemployment rates remained below the 2012 rates for at least seven months of the year.

The 2013 annual unemployment rate for the Calgary region was 4.8% tied with Edmonton, for the second highest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 21
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	1,137,500	1,179,700	3.7%
Labour Force	848,900	874,600	3.0%
Employment	808,200	832,400	3.0%
Unemployment	40,700	42,200	3.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.8%	
Participation Rate	74.6%	74.1%	

Figure 22
Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Health Care and Social Assistance

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment decreased by 5,300 in the Goods-Producing industries in 2013, and rose by 29,400 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with employment increase in excess of 5,000 in 2013 were: Health Care and Social Assistance, up 11,700; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 11,000; and Construction, up 7,000.

Figure 23
Calgary Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	4,700	4,900	200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	69,400	65,200	-4,200
Utilities	7,700	7,900	200
Construction	74,500	81,500	7,000
Manufacturing	55,600	47,100	-8,500
Trade	111,100	112,800	1,700
Transportation and Warehousing	45,400	48,100	2,700
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	45,800	46,500	700
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	89,800	100,800	11,000
Business, Building and Other Support Services	26,900	31,300	4,400
Educational Services	47,900	46,800	-1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	77,500	89,200	11,700
Information, Culture and Recreation	34,700	35,600	900
Accommodation and Food Services	51,200	51,900	700
Other Services ¹	40,000	37,100	-2,900
Public Administration	26,100	25,600	-500

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

The labour force increased by 1.6% to 112,700 in 2013

In 2013, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region increased by 1.6% or 1,800; employment increased by 1.6% or 1,700; and unemployment increased by 2.4% or 100. The participation rate for this region was the same as the previous year, at 70.5%. The unemployment rate was 3.7%, the lowest of the eight regions (See Figure 24).

The 2013 annual unemployment rate of 3.7% was the lowest in the province

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the unemployment rate was less than 4.0% for the first seven months and remained below 4.5% for the rest of the year.

Figure 24

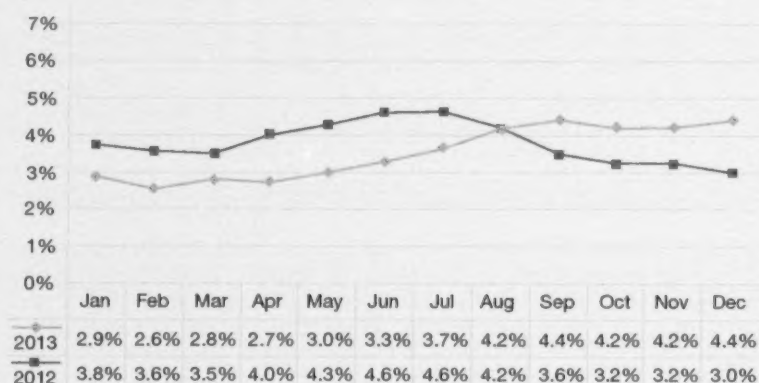
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	157,200	159,900	1.7%
Labour Force	110,900	112,700	1.6%
Employment	106,800	108,500	1.6%
Unemployment	4,100	4,200	2.4%
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.7%	
Participation Rate	70.5%	70.5%	

Figure 25

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Other Services

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 400 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 2,100. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Other Services, up 2,300; Trade, up 1,900; Accommodation and Food Services, up 1,400.

Figure 26
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	14,500	15,700	1,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	9,900	9,100	-800
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	9,800	9,700	-100
Manufacturing	4,600	4,200	-400
Trade	15,400	17,300	1,900
Transportation and Warehousing	4,400	3,700	-700
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,800	2,900	-900
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,900	3,400	-500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,300	3,200	900
Educational Services	7,100	6,900	-200
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,100	11,000	-2,100
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,100	3,600	500
Accommodation and Food Services	4,400	5,800	1,400
Other Services [†]	3,600	5,900	2,300
Public Administration	5,800	5,000	-800

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

[†]This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment fell by 2.8% or 4,000 to 140,200 and the labour force decreased by 3.1% or 4,700 to 146,400 in 2013

In 2013, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region decreased by 3.1%. Employment decreased by 4,000 while unemployment grew by 700 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate of 64.4% in 2013 was the lowest of all economic regions in the province. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 4.2% in 2013 from 4.6% in 2012 (See Figure 27).

The 2013 participation rate was the lowest in the province, at 64.4%. The unemployment rate at 4.2% was below the provincial average at 4.6%

Figure 28 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, the unemployment rate continually fell from May to November and remained below 3.0% for the last three months of the year.

Figure 27

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2012	2013	Change
Working Age Population	222,200	227,300	2.3%
Labour Force	151,100	146,400	-3.1%
Employment	144,200	140,200	-2.8%
Unemployment	6,900	6,200	-10.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.2%	
Participation Rate	68.0%	64.4%	

Figure 28

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2012-2013

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Agriculture

Figure 29 shows the change in industry employment between 2012 and 2013 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 4,400 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 8,400. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Agriculture, up 6,400; Manufacturing, up 1,500; and Information, Culture and Recreation, up 1,100. The three industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Transportation and Warehousing, down 3,400; Trade, down 2,900; and Other Services, down 1,900.

Figure 29
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2012	2013	Change from 2012
Agriculture	11,900	18,300	6,400
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,500	9,100	-1,400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	13,500	12,200	-1,300
Manufacturing	10,100	11,600	1,500
Trade	23,200	20,300	-2,900
Transportation and Warehousing	8,200	4,800	-3,400
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,800	4,800	-1,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,400	6,200	800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,300	2,800	-500
Educational Services	9,200	9,600	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,500	15,500	-1,000
Information, Culture and Recreation	4,100	5,200	1,100
Accommodation and Food Services	8,500	8,200	-300
Other Services ¹	7,300	5,400	-1,900
Public Administration	5,300	5,700	400

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definition

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

- a. Did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or
- b. Were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

- a. Had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- b. Were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- c. Had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Call us or visit our website for more information or to find the following publications:

- 2013 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review
- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
- Alberta Industry Profiles

www.work.alberta.ca/labour.html (see Labour Market Information)

In Edmonton: 780.422.4266

Long distance: 1.800.661.3753

© 2014 Government of Alberta.

Published: March 2014.

ISBN 978-1-4601-1468-1 (Online)

ISSN 2292-5333 (Online)

